FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTERS SPEAK AT RIVER PLATE MEETING

Uruguay's Folle-Martinez

PY032012 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1955 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Dec (NA)--The Uruguayan foreign minister today stated that the River Plate Basin organization "shows certain positive but also certain negative results."

He said: "Among the various implemented resolutions we have found several worthwhile projects for integration within the framework of the River Plate. One of these projects is, undoubtedly, the creation of the financial fund for the development of the River Plate Basin, a mechanism which has been operating successfully and granting financial aid for studies related to projects for the construction of services and facilities in the area of the basin."

He added: "The inventory and evaluation of the national resources of the River Plate Basin and the joint studies of the Pilcomayo River Basin, conducted with the support and technical cooperation of the OAS, thanks to which the member countries have been able to prepare their planning and development projects, are other significant achievements. However, we feel compelled to point out that our analysis shows that very many resolutions reached by the foreign ministers have not been implemented, nothing has been done with them after they have been approved and seemingly there has been no interest in promoting these resolutions."

Minister Folle-Martinez went on to list these projects, briefly summarizing their details. He then discussed economic complementarity in border areas, the issuance of a highway map and tourist guides of the basin and the need for the member countries to carry out an appropriate coordination of efforts "in the field of economic complementarity, something which has not developed with the speed required by the significance of the issue."

The Uruguayan foreign minister concluded by saying: "Many other resolutions are awaiting the cooperation of aid of international organizations, the drawing up of reports, background information and other elements which have to be supplied by the governments of the respective countries. I believe that this meeting will yield valuable information, not only regarding self-criticism and the evaluation of the tasks performed, but also with regard to the scope of the suggested actions which, although not specifically established in the final documents, is clearly defined in the minds of the representatives present.

Bolivia's Cerruto Calderon

PY040225 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2006 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Dec (NA)--Bolivian Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto Calderon de la Barca today at the River Plate Basin foreign ministers meeting discussed his country's landlocked situation and thanked the River Plate Basin countries for their solidarity with "Bolivia's legitimate right to achieve a sovereign outlet to the sea."

Speaking at a meeting of the foreign ministers this evening, the Bolivian representative expressed thanks for the statement issued at the 10th OAS General Assembly by Uruguayan Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle-Martinez, who said that "Bolivia's landlocked situation is a problem that affects the entire American Continent."

Maj Gen Javier Cerruto also noted the solidarity that Bolivia received at the OAS assembly from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay. He said: "This shows the undeniable solidarity that the River Plate Basin countries have with Bolivia's legitimate right to achieve a sovereign outlet to the sea."

The foreign minister also noted that at the 1979 meeting of foreign ministers in Punta del Este, Argentine Foreign Minister Washington Pastor noted that "the Bolivian situation is a true challenge for all of us, since because of its location in the Andes it is the only Southern Cone country that has a projection on both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans [as received]. Its just aspiration to achieve a sovereign outlet on the Pacific Ocean will play, therefore, a major role in the development and the achievement of our objectives in the basin."

Speaking about specific joint undertakings, the Bolivian foreign minister alluded to the development of the Pilcomayo River Basin "in which Bolivia is working with Argentina and Paraguay."

He also said that Bolivia and Argentina have jointly undertaken the development of the high basin of the Bermejo River "to achieve an effective integration of the three members of the River Plate Basin treaty."

After stressing the importance of food production, the Bolivian representative said that "an increase in food production has always been a Bolivian concern, since it is the basis of good health."

He added: "If we review the notes of the Punta del Este meeting, we note that Bolivia expressed this concern in three draft resolutions that were studied and approved at the 10th meeting by the economic and social affairs commission.

He also said that the integration tools and mechanisms that join countries that are members of a system "are a judicial link between sovereign governments committed to cooperation to achieve the well-being and prosperity of their people."

He noted: "Our position is based on the achievement of a just and harmonious balance that gurantees the rights of all parties involved. We hold this policy in our agreements at both the bilateral and international levels."

He added: It is, moreover, an attitude shared by all the members of the River Plate Basin and it is the basis of this organization since there is an implicit political will to cooperate on the basis of collective interests."

Brazil's Saraiva Guerreiro

PY040054 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2335 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Dec (NA)--The Brazilian foreign minister, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, urged an increase in bilateral and multilateral cooperation between Latin American nations, when he spoke during the opening session of the 11th conference of foreign ministers of the River Plate Basin, which is taking place in this capital.

"The Brazilian Government has decided to walk the path [words indistinct] regional, through the frankness of dialogue with its peers and interested participation in the studies and projects that we are undertaking," the foreign minister said in the speech he gave this afternoon following the speech given by Bolivian Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto Calderon.

Most of Saraiva Guerreiro's speech was spent highlighting the "dynamism achieved" by the financial fund and by the intergovernmental committee that coordinates the River Plate Basin's system, and he maintained that there is a need to "define directives and lines of action in order to increase and strengthen regional cooperation."

He also reviewed the system's achievements, mentioning among others the agreement reached by the Governments of Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil regarding the development of the upper Parana, especially the coordination of the Corpus and Itaipu dams. He also referred to the projects that have been undertaken in the region.

Itaipu; Yacyreta; Salto Grande; the future Brazilian-Argentine development of the Uruguay River; the bridge between Puerto Iguazu, Argentina, and Puerto Meira, Brazil, the Zarate-Brazo Largo bridge; and the planned railway connection between Brazil and Paraguay are some of the important achievements in the Plate Basin," he concluded.

Paraguay's Nogues

PY040123 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2330 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Dec (TELAM)--Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues has praised "the constant improvement of our relations, since it safeguards us from simple-minded ideas that have encouraged interference in our nations' international policies."

He added that there is no doubt that Latin America will become an important region for the world economy and perhaps even an important decisionmaking center. He also noted: Only if we are united will we become a true power in defense of our common interests.

Nogues said: Among the many joint undertakings that show the degree of solidarity between countries of the River Plate Basin, I must note the present cooperation for the hydroelectric exploitation of the Parana and Uruguay Rivers, since these are actions that strengthen friendship ties between our nations. He immediately listed undertakings like Itaipu, Yacyreta, Salto Grande and Corpus since, he added, these undertakings are a great contribution to the coexistence between our nations.

After noting that [words indistinct] of a sincere and constructive integration we will be able to take advantage of the region's potential, he said that the time has come to start moving the proper mechanisms to work through successive undertakings, since the essence of development lies in the joint exploitation of resources, the achievement of self-sufficiency in energy and food and the promotion of basic industries and technology, all of which are done with the ultimate goal of improving the living conditions of our peoples.

Nogues said: I call on everyone to pay more attention to those organizations that will achieve regional development through separate undertakings at the highest level. He also said that joint action of the productive sectors is necessary to defend common and true interests in a more forceful manner.

He noted the importance that Paraguay grants to the enforcement of the Amazon treaty and to the establishment of the River Plate Basin financial fund. He then listed the joint undertakings with Bolivia, Argentina and Brazil and concluded his speech by reasserting his country's integrationist tradition which has been stated on many occasions by Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner.

WEEKLY SPECULATES ON COMPOSITION OF VIOLA CABINET

PY040034 Buenos Aires EL ECONOMISTA in Spanish 21-27 Nov 80 pp 1, 4

[By Jose Ignacio Lopez]

[Text] Among the statements made last night in Rosario by Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola, perhaps some hint of the composition of his future cabinet could be perceived. But, even so, on days previous to this first public statement by Viola, military circles took it for granted that only the interior, labor, defense and social welfare ministries--of the part remaining of the latter--would be reserved for men of the armed forces. This belief emerged from the talks Viola held with the members of the military junta and also from the request the next president made to each of the commanders to prepare to arrange the transfers, promotions and retirements of the end of the year.

No observer or politically oriented citizen would be greatly surprised if it were stated that the commander in chief of the army already knows of the future president's desire to count on Gen Horacio T. Liendo in his cabinet. This would be one of Viola's most expected decisions, at least among those who know the existing excellent relations between the two high-ranking officers and who also appreciate the political skill shown by the current chief of the joint staff, not least during his difficult task of heading the Labor Ministry.

Although Viola may already have decided on the number of military officers to become members of his cabinet, the same is not true regarding the number of ministers making up that cabinet. Planning Secretary Jose Miret--a man whom circumstances have led to perform a decisive role in the transition between the Videla administration and that of Viola--performs his job under that impression and he is mainly working on the areas of responsibility of each ministry. This agrees with the criterion which he applied when drawing up the ministerial reform draft law: Miret cautioned that such a law implied a political decision on the role of the state, rather than a decision on the number of ministries. For the same reason, he now talks more frequently with the future president, and not only because Viola's office is now near the planning secretary's. Miret has insisted on a criterion which is closely related to another question for which he has direct coordinating responsibility: the national budget or, more specifically, government expenditures.

The planning secretary believes that while inflation was an obsession for large sectors for a long time, government expenditures today occupy the place once held by inflation. Therefore, he is among those who advocate cost cuts and the elimination of entire organizations which have been swelling the giant official bureaucracy. It is curious and an important fact that in this area Viola may have listened to comments other than Miret's. Jorge Aguado, president of the Argentine Rural Confederation (CRA)--who often meets the future president--also believes in the elimination of entire organizations. More than once Aguado may have been heard talking about the overabundant bureaucracy in a sector with which he is familiar: agriculture and livestock.

There is an official study which justifies that concern: In 1978, the planning secretariat and all centralized, decentralized and independent organizations related to it absorbed from the government budget an amount equivalent to 59 percent of the value of the grain harvest.

Perhaps one cannot expect too many eliminations on 1981, if one is to take into account the already advanced analysis of the forthcoming budget. But if Viola approves the aforementioned criterion, he may very well decide on the elimination of some office to show that he shares the concern over the growth of unproductive government expenditures.

Over a month and a half went by before General Viola decided "to break the silence," to use the expression coined by political circles when referring to the first public statement of the future president after his designation by the military junta.

Anyway, this makes us recognize that we have before us a military officer who likes to measure his words and who seems to use a style in which not only statements but also attitudes and gestures count. Does the fact that he decided to make his first public statement in Rosario and over a private television channel look like a gesture with a political tint? If this is a question of interpreting symbols, then it will have to be understood that through that decision Viola wanted to stress the presence of the private initiative in communications media. This attitude becomes a commitment because, once in office, it makes it necessary for Viola to accelerate steps in the direction suggested by the gesture, that is, returning to private management the communications media in the hands of the state, a measure which has so often been postponed.

But apart from this, channel 3 manager Gollan is an old friend of Viola, and Rosario, Army II Corps headquarters, was the place where some people believed they knew by intuition the political leanings of the man who will now be the president. It is true by choosing this means of making his statements, Videla's successor declined to use others. Radio and television are forms of communication which, by being often used--and not only by this government--have almost ceased to hold our attention.

Since we are trying to interpret political symbols, today Viola travels to Parana to attend the luncheon given by the litoral rural societies, which is a branch of the CRA. This confirms a fact that is well known among many informed sectors: that Jorge Aguado is one of the civilians who most frequently talks with the future president. Does this mean that Aguado will be a minister or a secretary of state in the next administration? So far, it only means this: He is one of the civilians who has easy access to Viola. For some reasons, Aguado was also one of the personalities invited to attend the meeting which Viola granted to David Rockefeller at the Planning Secretariat.

Of course, he was not the only one present. Eduardo V. Oxenford, Argentine industrial union interventor; Carlos Garcia Martinez, current ambassador to ALADI [Latin American Integration Association]; and Emilio Berardi, former Santa Fe Province economy minister, were also there. Lorenzo Sigaut was not invited since, as is known, he is touring the United States; but we know that among the men who surround Viola, Sigaut is considered to be one with whom the future president talks most often, at least on socioeconomic matters. It also means something that when Viola decided a few days ago to entrust to Berardi the collection and analysis of figures and data for the national budget, he only did so after holding a talk with Lorenzo Sigaut.

POPE CALLS FOREIGN MINISTERS TO BEAGLE TALKS

PY032302 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2248 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Dec (TELAM)--Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor this afternoon admitted that Pope John Paul II has called the Chilean and Argentine foreign ministers to meet in connection with the conflict over the Beagle channel, adding that the pope's note will be made public within the next few hours.

BRIEFS

NAVY CHIEF TO FRG--Bonn, 3 Dec (TELAM-AFP)--Adm Armando Lambruschini, commander in chief of the navy and member of the Argentine military junta, today arrived in the FRG for a 4-day visit. This afternoon, he met with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and tomorrow he will pay a courtesy visit on President Karl Carstens. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2045 GMT 3 Dec 80 PY]

GARCIA MEZA THREATENS WITHDRAWAL FROM ANDEAN GROUP

PY021959 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1720 GMT 2 Dec 80

[By Rene Villegas]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 2 Dec (LATIN)--Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza today stated that this country could decide to withdraw from the Andean Group "at any moment." He thus issued a new warning against the "politization" of that subregional integration organization.

General Garcia Meza, replying to questions from newsmen in the city of Santa Cruz, 900 km southeast of La Paz, confirmed that his government is studying the possibility of Bolivia withdrawing from the subregional group "at any moment." According to reports published today, he stated: "We may withdraw at any moment. It depends on the attitude they take."

The Cartagena agreement junta, the technical organization of the Andean integration process, met in Bogota yesterday with plenipotentiaries present from all states except Bolivia to study questions related to the common external customs tariff and the statute for foreign investments in the subregion. In a letter sent to the junta, the Bolivian delegation asked that no measures be taken which might affect the interests of the country, since its representatives are not present at the discussion, said Andean Group sources in Bogota.

General Garcia Meza also referred yesterday to the possibility of his attending the summit meeting to be held by the Andean Group presidents in Santa Marta, Colombia, on 17 December. The Catholic daily PRESENCIA, in a report from Santa Cruz, said the president has decided not to attend the Santa Marta summit, because "he was not invited to the meeting."

INTERIOR MINISTER PREDICTS CHANGE IN U.S. RELATIONS

PY031641 Paris AFP in Spanish 1451 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] La Paz, 3 Dec (AFP)--Bolivian Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez today stated in this capital that current relations between the United States and Bolivia will change as of 20 January when President-elect Ronald Reagan takes over power.

Arce Gomez yesterday returned to Bolivia after a bustling tour through the United States, Panama, Brazil and Paraguay where, according to him he refuted reports that the Bolivian Government, the armed forces and himself were involved in the cocaine traffic.

In the United States, the minister stated that Reagan's victory was America's apology for Carter's bad administration and guaranteed that the new Republican administration will loan Bolivia up to $3.5 billion to fight drug trafficking.

In Brasilia, Minister Arce Gomez clashed violently with the journalists when he argued with journalist Claudio Cunhal for having him involved in the cocaine traffic in Bolivia without providing the appropriate evidence.

He indicated that he had held a friendly meeting with President Alfredo Stroessner in Asuncion and that in Panama, Gen Omar Torrijos had stated his amazement at the Panamaian Government's lack of recognition of Gen Luis Garcia Meza's regime.

BRIEFS

NEW COPPER PLANT--The copper plant in Corocoro was dedicated last Monday. Its operation will allow the reopening of several mines in the area. According to the technical manager of the Bolivian Mining Corporation, the Corocoro plant will process 600 metric tons of copper per day. Its annual production will be 2,450 metric tons of cathodic copper, 1,550 metric tons of copper sulphate and 2,100 metric tons of concentrate which will contain 50 percent copper and 500 grams of silver per ton. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Dec 80 PY]

PDS PRESIDENT PLEDGES LOYALTY TO FIGUEIREDO

PY022300 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 1 Dec 80 p 3

[Excerpts] In his PDS [Social Democratic Party] convention speech, PDS President Senator Jose Sarney yesterday pledged absolute loyalty to President Figueiredo in the task of continuing the political opening, stressing that the country feels that the government and its party "must be a single body."

Addressing the president, Sarney said that "loyalty, which is reciprocal, voluntary and not compulscry, is not a word that has disappeared from politics." The senator added that the government party's weapons are conciliation, dialogue, coexistence, reform and change and the repudiation of hatred, social rupture, violence and brutality." He said that in this manner, the PDS is identified with the government objectives.

The creation of a party and its consolidation represent the most significant political act which democracy can implement. The parties' demands are the very soul, heart and brain of democracy, Sarney stated, stressing that the democratic system survived totalitarianism thanks to the existence of modern democratic parties "capable of facing radicalism."

Reporting that more than 3,000 boards already have been organized throughout the country, Sarney stated that the PDS has been consolidated, "ready for dialogue with workers, students, liberal professionals, public officials, businessmen, men and women, with the conviction that its message will be heard and disseminated."

The PDS president also referred to recent desertions from the party, stating: "We regret that a few persons without conviction sought shelter in the party, hesitating in the face of difficulties and dreaming in unreality."

He concluded: "The Brazil of today can only be ruled by politicians who have the vision of statesmen." Sarney said that the PDS is for an economic democracy, a synonym for private initiative, because without "economic freedom there is no political freedom."

Thus, he added, we do not fear to support the productive forces of the country, so often criticized by radicalism, and we do not fear to support the working class against the injustice which exploits them.

WORKERS PARTY GRANTED PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION

PY031757 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2 Dec 80 p 1

[Excerpt] The Superior Electoral Court has unanimously decided to grant provisional registration to the Workers Party [PT]. Its leader, metalworker Luis Ignacio da Silva, alias Lula, could not contain an expression of surprise after the decision: "Unbelievable." According to the current legislation, the PT will now have a year to establish itself.

PAPER ANALYZES U.S. RELATIONS, FOREIGN POLICY

PY272308 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Nov 80 p 18

[By Carlos Conde]

[Text] Brasilia--Brazil is sure that its diplomatic relations with the United States will improve after 20 January when Ronald Reagan will take charge of the White House. The problems in the area of nuclear energy and human rights created by Jimmy Carter in his dialogue with Brazil during the first stage of his government undermined U.S. relations with Planalto Palace and Itamaraty.

The Carter administration's efforts to bring relations back to normal succeeded with the visit President Carter himself made to Brasilia. Yet, a bitter taste stemming from the frictions caused by Carter early in his administration will prevail until the end of his tenure. This mood was clearly reflected in the joy with which the Brazilian military officers--who are still the pillars of the establishment--received Carter's defeat.

According to Brazilian strategists, Reagan's election opened prospects for "a new, positive climate" in Brazilian-U.S. relations. Brazil wants, however, for these relations to be updated and based on mutual respect, which is essential in a dialogue between traditional partners and allies. Although it may seem strange, this was precisely the kind of dialogue that prevailed during the second stage of the Carter administration.

Brazil is only concerned about one possibility which it hopes will not be implemented as of 20 January, that is, that the Reagan administration might mistake alliance for "automatic alignment" or "subordination." Brazil insists on keeping its own international image, safeguarding what it considers to be in its best national interests whether they be in keeping with U.S. interests or not.

Reagan's advisers have said the forthcoming administration will honor Brazil with a privileged relationship that would place it--jointly with Mexico--as a key country in Latin America. The only problem is that Brazil is not interested in such a distinction. Brazil believes that the worst think that happened under the Nixon administration was that Brazil was regarded as a key country in its geographical area. As Nixon officially said: "Wherever Brazil goes, the rest of Latin America will go."

Brazil believes this distinction gives way to a situation of dependence in which the key country becomes a sort of "foreman" whom the other nations of the region are supposed to follow obediently. This situation aroused and stimulated suspicion and distrust among Brazil's neighbors, who began to fear Brazil's influence. Since then, the whole Brazilian Latin American policy has been focused on demonstrating that the image was false, because Brazil seeks cooperation, not confrontation or dialogue based on hegemony, with its partners of this continent.

The following are practical results achieved through this effort: Peace was made with Argentina, dialogue with Venezuela was brought back to normal, relations with Mexico were furthered, the Amazon Pact--a coordinating instrument which conveys the presupposition that seven neighbors believe in the good faith of Brazilian diplomacy--was created (on Brazil's initiative).

Since reviving the key-country theory could endanger or destroy the above achievements, Brazil anticipates rejecting being again regarded as a key country. It is noted that former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, whose name is being mentioned during this transition period in the White House, was an enthusiastic advocate of the key-country theory and even cited examples: Brazil in Latin America, Nigeria in Africa and India in Asia.

Although Brazil attaches high significance to holding good diplomatic and economic relations with the United States, it is prepared for eventual conflicts of interest with Washington in several geographical areas. Since the Geisel administration, the doctrine that the West and the Third World do not necessarily exclude each other has become official. Both Planalto Palace and Itamaraty conceived those two conditions as being of a complementary nature for Brazil. Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro made specific remarks in this respect.

Therefore, although Brazil will remain faithful to the major guiding Christian and ethical principles of the West, it will reserve the right to preserve its own options in line with its national interests. Brazil already is preparing for the possibility of having to adopt positions different to those of Reagan around the world. Leading Brazilian strategists have said that although Brazil prefers not to prejudge anything, the statements of Reagan's leading advisers are being carefully analyzed.

Brazil's desire to enhance its relations with Washington does not mean that it is willing to relinquish certain options it intends to implement in the Middle East and Africa. Brazil will continue to further its ties with Arab countries, and this position is justified in Brasilia as an inclination based on necessity: Brazil's dependence on petroleum. Brazil believes that it may be considered for the second round of recycling of petrodollars. It also has hopes in the commercial and service sectors.

Africa is also on the priority list of Brazilian diplomacy. On the day following the U.S. presidential election, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro met in his office with journalists accredited at Itamaraty. At that time, O ESTADO asked him: "Should the Reagan administration adopt a hard position against Brazilian allies in Africa, such as Angola for instance, what attitude would the Figueiredo government adopt?" The following reply does not seem to leave any doubt: "The Brazilian policy on Africa will suffer no changes."

There is also great interest in the attitude the Reagan administration will follow toward the Soviet Union, the PRC, Central America and the Caribbean. Brazil would not favorably view a hardening of the U.S. position toward Moscow. Brazil advocates a climate of international detente which would pave the way for its diplomacy, which intends to be increasingly flexible. Brazil intends to continue defending positions based on principles such as the condemnation of the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan but wants to pragmatically keep a channel open for conducting reasonable political and economic efforts to safeguard its interests. To expand trade with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe is part of this strategy, Saraiva said at one of the latest meetings of the National Council on Foreign Trade.

ITAIPU DAM GUARANTEED $1.5 BILLION FOR 1981

PY021550 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 18 Nov 80 p 16

[Excerpts] O GLOBO--Itaipu director General Costa Cavalcanti stated yesterday that the resources needed to continue the construction of the hydroelectric dam in 1981--$1.5 billion--have already been assured. Itaipu's financial timetable indicates that 1981 will be the year of greatest disbursement, taking into account the whole period of construction from beginning to end. Itaipu is estimated to cost $10.3 billion.

Of the $1.5 billion to be spent in 1980, Itaipu will receive $450 million from abroad and $1.05 billion from the internal market. Of this $1.05 billion, the National Economic Development Bank (BNDE) already has promised to contribute directly (not taking into account the resources of FINAME--Fund for Financing Machinery and Equipment) with $70 million next year and $230 million more by the end of 1988.

As far as foreign resources are concerned, Itaipu is negotiating a loan to be signed within the next few days for $200 million with a consortium of banks (including Hanover, Tokyo, Citi Bank and the Bank of Montreal). The other event which has encouraged the Itaipu board was the visit by banker David Rockefeller to the Itaipu site last week. Impressed with the size of the undertaking, Rockefeller told General Costa Cavalcanti that the Chase Manhattan Bank will support Itaipu more decisively.

BRIEFS

DEPUTY LEAVES PDS--Deputy Rafael Baldacci [Sao Paulo State] has decided to leave the Social Democratic Party [PDS] to protest the nomination of Deputy Nelson Marchezan as candidate for president of the Chamber of Deputies. [Sao Paulo Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 3 Dec 80 PY]

NEW DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF--Maj Gen Mario Melo Matos has been appointed army deputy chief of staff, replacing Gen Alacir Frederico Werner. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2 Dec p 8 PY]

PRESIDENT PINOCHET APPOINTS NEW UNIVERSITY RECTORS

PY030030 Paris AFP in Spanish 1841 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 2 Dec (AFP)--Chilean President Augusto Pinochet today appointed two active army generals as rectors of two universities that are experiencing student unrest. Upon deciding that he was going to solve the university problems once and for all, Pincohet said: There will be no more university problems.

Pinochet appointed Gen Enrique Morel Donoso as rector of the National University, which is the most important Chilean university, while Gen Jorge Pryan Balbontin was appointed rector of the National Technical University. Both are active generals. They replace two retired army generals who until yesterday were acting as delegated rectors [rectores delegados].

The students in the philosophy school of the Chilean National University--the university has 50,000 students--declared a strike 11 days ago. This strike was later extended to other schools, protesting the presence of a special police corps in university buildings. The strike at the philosophy school broke out at the Macul campus, which has 10,000 students and which is considered by official government sectors as the center of activity of the outlawed leftist parties.

Completes Leadership Shuffle

PY040232 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] A communique issued today by Government House reports that Chilean President Augusto Pinochet has accepted the resignation of the rector of the Southern University of Valdivia, Gen Pedro Palacios Cameron, who will be replaced by Col (Jaime Israel Puga). The communique adds that the president has confirmed in their posts the rectors of all the other universities in the country, who submitted their resignations on 1 December.

INTERIOR MINISTRY ORDERS MORE PEOPLE BANISHED

PY032020 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] The social communications directorate has just delivered this communique:

The Interior Ministry reports to the public that in accordance with current regulations it has the responsibility of protecting the peace and tranquillity of the populace; therefore it has ordered the banishment of a group of political agitators who repeatedly have been caught trying to disturb public order and the tranquillity of the populace.

The communique adds that the banishment is for 3 months and affects the following persons, who must stay in the areas indicated. They are: Javier Saenz to Achao, Franklin Santibanez to (Mituque), Claudia Gutierrez to Chaine, and Claudia Leiva to Quinal.

BRIEFS

USSR DEBT REPAID--During negotiations held in Paris, the Chilean Central Bank paid the Commercial Bank of Northern Europe, a representative of Soviet interests, a debt contracted by Chile with the Soviet Union. The debt totaled $31 million and was contracted during 1971-1973. The Central Bank assumed responsibility for paying the debt after the Chilean debtors, which included enterprises from both the private and government sectors, had submitted the equivalent sum in Chilean pesos. The monetary transaction did not include any pending debts, since these will have to be arranged by the parties involved. This means that all pending situations regarding Chile's foreign debt have been solved with the exception of the Netherlands. [Text] [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 1 Dec 80 PY]

TURBAY REITERATES COUNTRY'S COMMITMENT TO PEACE

PA032033 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Speech by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala on 3 December at a promotion ceremony for army officers at the military academy--recorded]

[Excerpt] I wish from this rostrum, which is framed by the best examples of sacrifice and decorum of the fatherland, to reaffirm that Colombia is not, nor has it ever sought to be, a military power. Colombia is not a country with warlike tendencies. Its armed forces are employed precisely according to the dictates of the constitution. They have no intimidatory intentions toward any neighbor.

I would also say to some of our hot-headed compatriots that nothing exists to justify their apprehensions. We are not facing situations which would dictate that the country, instead of using the arsenal of reasoning to resolve disputes, should be forced to turn to force.

No. Colombia, of course, does not have this warlike tendency. On the contrary, it admires in all citizens of the nation, particularly the members of the armed forces themselves, their respect for the law, peaceful solutions, and the peaceful coexistence of peoples.

Now, precisely as we are approaching the 150th anniversary of the death of our liberator, when we must pay homage to his memory, there could be no greater homage than to prove by deeds our Bolivarian spirit and will, our determination to achieve unity in those areas of integration that are possible today. In this manner, we would be honoring, by fulfilling its posthumously, the plan of the liberator, who preached unity to us all.

MINISTER STRESSES PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON OPPOSITION

PA020259 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Government Minister German Zea Hernandez has confirmed in Bogota that the president's warning to those who want to oppose him from their position in the government was addressed to some congressmen who rule in their departments and wage opposition in congress. The minister said President Turbay will uphold the constitutional norm that compels parties to share the government but he also complained about those who are in the government and yet oppose the government at the same time.

WORKERS PREVENT PRESIDENT FROM SPEAKING IN MEDELLIN

PA031552 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] The executive committee of the Colombia Workers Union [UTC] will decide today on the punishment to be meted out to the (Utelatan) [not further identified], which was apparently responsible for the shameful incidents that prevented President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala from speaking yesterday.

The president went to Medellin, the capital of Antioquia, to attend the opening ceremonies of the 15th UTC convention, but was prevented from participating in the ceremonies because of the whistling of excited workers affiliated with the (Utelatan).

UTC President Tulio Cuevas Romero vigorously criticized the workers involved. He said respect for the representative of the Colombian people should prevail above all else.

NATIONAL PUBLIC RELATIONS BUREAU ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PY031935 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Press communique issued in Montevideo on 3 December by the National Public Relations Bureau]

[Text] The citizenry has freely voiced its opinion against the text of the constitution submitted to a plebiscite, which was held in an atmosphere of order and respect which clearly showed the civic maturity of the people and in which the armed forces deliberately refrained from intervening in order to maintain a totally neutral attitude toward the event.

The civilian-military government complies with the verdict and wishes to convey the following to the Uruguayan people:

1. The basic political plan of 1977 designed to bring about institutional normalization has become void and null because the draft constitution of which it was part has not been accepted.

2. Nevertheless, in line with what the government has publicly stated, the process of democratic institutionalization will irreversibly continue to its total fulfillment.

3. In order to attain the objective outlined above, the government hereby undertakes the commitment of making every possible effort in order to draw up a new political plan to replace the previous one.

4. The plans for government action at all levels will be maintained in full.

5. Since the proposed institutional order has not been approved, the process will continue on the basis of the current regime, which will establish government actions in line with its inalienable duty to safeguard national well-being.

Signed: Aparicio Mendez, president of the nation; Lt Gen Luis V. Queirolo, commander in chief of the army; Vice Adm Hugo L. Marquez, commander in chief of the navy; Lt Gen Raul J. Bendahan, commander in chief of the air force.

POLITICAL LEADERS COMMENT ON PLEBISCITE RESULT

PY040151 Buenos Aires Latin in Spanish 2049 GMT 2 Dec 80

[By Santiago Gonzalez]

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 2 Dec (LATIN)--Political leaders today maintained that by rejecting the constitutional project proposed by the civilian-military government the Uruguayans have expressed their desire for the rapid institutional normalization of the country. They also stated that there is a need for the armed forces to propse new ways of achieving that objective, after the result of Sunday's constitutional plebiscite.

The leader and former presidential candidate of the Colorado Party, Jorge Batlle, said to this agency that the plebiscite's result reflected the people's desire of achieving as soon as possible the normalization of the Uruguayan democratic institutions.

I am sure that the armed forces are going to recognize in the people's decision the express desire of achieving in the very short term the implementation of a republican democratic system, because the people clearly pointed out that the constitutional project was of no use, Batlle said.

The interim authorities of the traditional parties, the Blanco and Colorado, are studying the terms of a joint declaration that they will release within the next few hours in which they indicate their position regarding the result of the plebiscite.

The leader and former vice presidential candidate for the Blanco Party, Carlos Julio Pereira, indicated to this agency that at the present time it is to be expected that any initiative of rapprochement between the official and opposition sectors must come from the authorities.

Batlle asserted that the whole country is waiting for steps to be taken toward institutional normalization, and that they must be made by those who can make them.

A member of the Council of State, which replaced congress after it was dissolved in 1973 by then President Juan Bordaberry, thinks that the first step toward normalization could be the approval of the statute that regulates the internal activities of the political parties. In statements to the press, Julio Cesar Espinola said that the legitimate authorities of the parties, elected on a democratic basis, could then come to an agreement with the government regarding the terms of a new constitution.

On evaluating the plebiscite's result, Batlle asserted that the Uruguayan people demonstrated political sense when they refused to approve the text of a constitution that was by any measure inconvenient.

It was also a triumph for the traditional parties, which throughout this century have always espoused democracy in the country, the leader added.

The Blanco and Colorado parties were authorized 2 months ago to hold indoor meetings in order to study the text of the proposed constitution, but once the plebiscite was over political activities were again banned.

The press was authorized to comment editorially on the result of the consultation for 3 days following the referendum.

The newspaper EL DIA said today that the people's decision, expressed through the vote, implicitly indicates a demand for remodeling in different terms the question of legalizing power, and that the decision demonstrated that the political asepsis used when drafting the rejected project was not appropriate.

A frank attitude displayed by the military and civilians will undoubtedly help in seeking a solution that will have maximum possibilities of being approved, the newspaper said.

According to the most recent details of the counting supplied by the Interior Ministry, the votes for no total 879,765 and yes votes total 642,279. Thus, the votes against the constitutional project amount to 57.73 percent of the total valid counted votes.

STUDENTS MARCH ON SALVADORAN, U.S. EMBASSIES

PA040037 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Excerpts] This morning about 200 students of the Federation of Panamanian Students [FEP] from the arts and crafts high school, the professional high school and Richard Neumann High School marched on the Salvadoran Embassy at the Citybank Building on Via Espana. According to eyewitnesses, the students, led by Mario Panther, FEP secretary general, staged a rally around 0900 criticizing the ruling Salvadoran junta which, they said, is drowning the people in blood. They pelted the embassy with stones. The students also protested Thursday's killing of the Revolutionary Democratic Front leaders who should be buried this afternoon. Eyewitnesses reported that the National Guard did not get involved in the incidents.

The students then headed for Balboa Avenue where the U.S. Embassy is located and they held a rally there. However, the embassy was cordoned off by armed national guardsmen who warned the students that they would tolerate no violence at the embassy.

EDITORIAL VIEWS ACTIONS OF SALVADORAN RIGHTWING

PA031348 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 2 Dec 80 p A-4

[Editorial: "The Rightwing in El Salvador"]

[Text] Once Salvadorans learned that the Republican Party's candidate had won the U.S. presidential elections, the sectors of the extreme right increased their efforts to provoke the downfall of the present civilian-military junta before 20 January so that the former governor of California will be faced with a fait accompli and no one can accuse him of causing this downfall.

During the past few days, representatives of the Salvadoran right have visited the United States. They met with Reagan's most important advisers on Latin American affairs and secured a promise that the Washington government will provide more aid to the Salvadoran Army after the swearing-in so that it may win a military victory. The meeting was not a secret since the U.S. press published the statements.

Meanwhile, a group of former State Department, Pentagon, CIA and Defense Department officials had prepared a document which made recommendations for the U.S. Government. In that document these former officials clearly note that the solution to the Salvadoran drama will not result from the use of arms but through negotiations that would include all the leftist sectors.

This position appears to be more realistic to us. It coincides with the position established by Panama at the latest OAS meeting. On that occasion, the Panamanian representative said: "We declare ourselves ready to participate in any effort, in or out of the OAS, that will contribute to peace and stability in that convulsed country on the basis of a broad, pluralist and all-inclusive dialogue which will acknowledge the decisive role that the revolutionary sectors within the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] of El Salvador and progressive military men should have."

The FDR has just suffered a serious blow with the kidnap, torture and murder of its principal leaders while they were meeting in a Catholic school. The action took place despite the fact that the building was being watched by members of the army. Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, defense minister, has said he knew nothing about the matter.

It is obvious that the objective is to eliminate the moderate sectors, beginning with Colonel Majano and the civilian members of the government junta. However, if this comes to pass--and we are already talking about the drama of the Salvadoran people--we do not know how we will view the situation once the country really engages in a civil war.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO VIEWS SITUATION IN EL SALVADOR, CAUSES

PA040341 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] During a news conference held in New York today, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo opposed foreign intervention in the area because this would just generalize the area's problems. President Carazo noted that the solution consists in supporting democratic regimes, adding that he would not accept U.S. intervention because in his opinion that would be a provocation to other forces. He warned against the possible intensification of violence in El Salvador in the next few weeks.

He went on to say that our administration supports the Salvadoran junta as a transitory alternative conducive to peace and order. However, he said that this does not mean that the Salvadoran Government can solve the nation's problems (?by just being there). We think there are serious economic and social problems there, coupled with a struggle for power, President Carazo stated.

He said the fraternal nation's situation is very serious, adding that violence is going to serious extremes. He said that the problem could extend both to Central America and to other parts of the world. He pointed to domestic poverty and international political intervention as causes of the conflict.

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE ON SLAIN FDR LEADERS' FUNERAL, BURIAL

San Salvador Report

PA032106 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] This is a last minute report to the Salvadoran citizenry:

1. The organizers of the funeral of the political leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] have apparently postponed the time of the burial.

2. The number of people attending the funeral was estimated by foreign observers at 2,000 at 1100 today.

3. The same impartial observers feel that this poor attendance represents a failure [for the left] with predictable effects for certain foreign circles which were mistaken regarding the alleged support that the masses had for the leftist movements.

4. It is stressed that the obstruction of traffic and the burning of buses could result in certain disorders, especially in view of the fact that there are members of the FDR and the Unified Revolutionary Directorate going around armed.

5. It has been determined that there are terrorists dressed in olive drab in the area surrounding Libertad Plaza. It has also been learned that approximately 200 suspicious boxes were taken into the cathedral.

6. It is felt that it is the moral responsibility of those who can, to intercede with the leftist leaders so that they do not provoke another violent situation. Let them become convinced, once and for all, that the people are not with them and that Salvadorans want peace.

Capital 'Relatively Calm'

PA040141 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0042 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--This capital is relatively calm following the burial at noon today, Wednesday, in San Salvador Cathedral, of six ranking leftist leaders killed in the middle of last week by an anticommunist squad. The victims were leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), which is made up of Marxist and non-Marxist organizations trying to gain power through armed struggle.

The urban collective transportation service was paralyzed in anticipation of disturbances and other activities by leftist elements, while the Salvadoran population headed for their homes early. The streets of the capital appear almost deserted with very light traffic and practically nobody in sight. The army and security corps have intensified their patrols in the city.

Anonymous calls to the newspapers claim that only some 500 persons attended the funerals of the FDR leaders, while state officials, local and foreign reporters and other eyewitnesses agree that the number exceeded 3,000. Spokesmen from various social circles in the capital told ACAN-EFE that even if the funeral had been attended by 7,000 persons, the number is still small, indicating that the people want peace and tranquillity.

ARCHBISHOPRIC, MNR COMMUNIQUES ON FDR KILLINGS

PA040227 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 1 Dec 80 pp 3, 48

[Excerpts] The archbishopric and the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) have issued their respective communiques to protest the killings of the leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR].

The following is the text of these documents:

Archbishopric

In the face of the assassination of Jose Enrique Alvarez Cordoba, member of the former government junta and FDR president; Juan Chacon, secretary general of the People's Revolutionary Bloc; Manuel Franco, member of the Nationalist Democratic Union; Enrique Barrera, member of the MNR; Humberto Mendoza, member of the People's Liberation Movement; who were captured by armed men dressed in civilian clothes at the legal assistance office of the Archbishopric at 1130 on 27 November and killed on that same afternoon, the Archbishopric of San Salvador:

1. Vigorously reproves and condemns this new bloodshed as well as all bloodshed that has occurred in the country.

2. States that this assassination has special characteristics because it is clearly a political crime. These men were killed because they were political leaders who represent a political alternative. They were killed because they were opposition members.

3. Foresees that these crimes will bring serious political consequences to the country because of the national as well as international support that they had as political leaders.

4. Therefore, this way of acting against the people because they have opposite ideas is detrimental to the country.

This archbishopric urges the people and all those who supported these leaders to reflect and meditate. It hopes that in the near future, the country will have a climate of peace based on truth, justice and freedom.

San Salvador, 29 November 1980, Archbishopric of San Salvador.

The MNR, of a social-democratic trend and member of the Socialist International which is headquartered in London, hereby denounces before the country and the world, the capture, kidnapping and subsequent killing of five members of the FDR Executive Committee on 27 November at the San Jose Seminary in this city.

The capture and kidnapping was carried out by paramilitary units while the FDR leaders were analyzing the country's serious situation and discussing the basis for a suitable and viable solution to the nation's problems.

The disrespect to the political nature of the FDR makes this crime more condemnable because, with this action, the Salvadoran social process has become an unyielding confrontation which we blame on the rightist faction of the army and the Christian Democratic Party in the government.

In view of the assassination carried out by professional terrorists, the MNR reiterates its unchanging decision to struggle alongside the popular organizations in a unitary formula to restore a true social peace that can only stem from justice and respect for human lives.

MNR Press Committee, San Salvador, 28 November 1980.

DUARTE READS JUNTA MESSAGE TO NATION 2 DEC

PA031705 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0325 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Message to the nation by the Salvadoran revolutionary junta, read by junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte--live]

[Text] Flag of the fatherland, Salvadoran people, good evening. I have come on behalf of the revolutionary government junta to greet you and also to have the opportunity of reaching your homes so that we can discuss the important matters of our fatherland.

All those who have been involved in violent actions in the country, the extreme leftwing and rightwing, are listening to me at this time. However, those of you who are part of the 5 million Salvadorans who want and are searching for peace are also listening to me. All those who are trying to work and find the path to a solution and truly solve the problems of the fatherland are listening to me. Most Salvadorans listening to me do not want violence; they reject it. They are convinced that the path is not one of death and bloodshed but one of work, social benefits, peace and freedom.

Many of you who have observed the past 20 years of my life have seen that I have devoted myself to working for these goals. I have always tried to interpret the will of the people and their feelings and I am continuing to do so. For this reason, I am here because I believe in my people. I believe in you. I believe you want peace. I believe you reject violence I believe that you want the government to find a solution not to the violence of the extreme rightwing and leftwing but a solution which gives peace based on the will of 5 million Salvadorans. You and I want social changes not through deaths and bloodshed but through freedom.

A wave of violence has been unleashed in the country. This violence is promoted by those who have kept the country in a state of terror for the past 50 years. This violence is promoted by those who, during the past 10 years, thought that there was no other solution than to generate more violence and they have tried to impose this formula on the country by fire and sword.

The extreme leftwing kills to reach power and this time it even forgot the reasons that the people have been fighting for so many years.

The extreme leftwing forgot that the people wanted social changes, agrarian reform and other social reforms. However, the leftists forgot this and they only want to gain power, destroy everything and install a totalitarian regime. But this has prompted an equally violent reaction from those who don't want to yield to the leftists.

When the army carried out its 15 October coup to provide a solution to the country and to give the country what it wanted, which was social changes and a democratic process, those sectors that do not want to lose their privileges rushed into an uncontrolled violence. This is the panorama of our violence. For this reason, the Salvadoran people, you and I, repudiate all the killings. When the guerrillas arrive in a town they kill some people just because these people are members of the National Conciliation Party or the Nationalist Democratic Organization and they do not realize that ideas cannot be fought with death and bloodshed. Those who have done wrong should not be killed just for their wrongdoing. This is bad and we repudiate it. We also repudiate what these other men did--who are madly looking for enemies and eliminating all those they see as their enemies, whom they describe as communists, put on lists and kill. This is also repudiated by you, all Salvadorans, and of course by us, the members of the junta.

However, this type of violence which has become widespread is serious. The [word indistinct] violence is even more serious. For this reason, the Salvadoran people and I repudiate all this violence. For example, deaths of soldiers, members of the security forces, poor peasants and workers and even guerrillas are deaths we do not want. Consequently, I feel it is necessary to honestly state that we do not agree with any of these actions.

We repudiated the death of Monsignor Romero and now we repudiate and regret the death of the leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front who were captured, kidnapped and murdered. This group included a man, Enrique Alvarez Cordoba, who had been a friend of mine for many years. I believe he had many good qualities and for this reason his is a very regrettable death. But why so much killing? Why were these five leaders killed?

I am convinced that it is the extreme rightwing which did it. I am convinced that this is part of a plan to destabilize the nation and to overthrow the regime. There is reliable evidence of this. There are examples everyone knows about. Throughout this year, these people have continuously tried to destabilize the regime and overthrow it and they have met with no obstacles. They have carried out all sorts of activities including killings. That is why they killed Mario Zamora. That is why they killed Emilio de Leon. That is why they killed all those mayors and that is why they have now killed the people of the revolutionary front. Why? Because they are trying to create chaos in the country and destabilize the government. They could care less about the consequences. They have stopped at nothing in order to retain their privileges, to halt the revolutionary process and to recover all the things that served to exploit everybody for many years.

I want to tell you that this is a premeditated and specific plan, introduced purposefully into the country. They wanted to attack a sector and project an image of destabilization in the country. They wanted to provoke the left, and the left in turn launched a campaign of violence. They also wanted to create a new image because they were looking for support. In addition, they have been seeking to take advantage of the results of the U.S. elections by trying to overthrow the government and seize power during those days preceding the change in command in the United States. They wanted to establish an extreme rightist regime that would eliminate all the social changes and carry out a policy of extermination. They also wanted to eliminate the freedom of the people and all possibilities for social justice.

This is what these gentlemen have been trying to do and they are playing with the future of the fatherland. They are using exactly the same methods as all terrorists. This is why these gentlemen go to the United States and try to convince the incoming Republican regime to support their subversive movements. At the same time, they try to infiltrate the military corps, to create rebellions and to overthrow the regime.

All of these things led us to believe they (?were going to try) to create a public commotion and that is why we had to resort to this type of action.

There is no doubt that this is the product of so much hate and so much bitterness that is lodged in their hearts. I am sure that the Salvadoran people reject these actions. One reason behind all of these actions is that these gentlemen do not want the changes to continue.

They still believe they should continue to enjoy all their privileges, even if the people suffer and die of hunger and even if the people do not have the opportunity to enjoy freedom and justice. This is what they want. They want to manipulate all the different sectors to generate envy, resentfulness, hatred, egotism and ambition. They are using all of these tools to promote these actions which result in terrorism and death.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is for these reasons that our society is in its present condition. No one is unaware that the country's present situation is the product of 50 years of so much injustice. And these groups are responsible for all of the country's economic ills because they have taken all of the dollars out of the country and have left it very weak economically.

They are the ones responsible for the destructive violence in the country in their goal of using the armed forces to quash the popular will. This is the reason for the coup d'etat took place when the armed forces said: Enough! Enough of so much abuse! Enough of so much injustice!

This is a situation in which these gentlemen have made fun of the popular will. That is why there has been fraud after fraud in all the elections; they (?forced) the Salvadoran people to become radicalized. This is the reason: They prevented the people from expressing themselves; they kept them from attaining justice, from having the opportunity to live a dignified existence. This is the reason behind the radicalization. When there is no hope, the people try to seek an outlet and to confront violence with violence.

This is the heritage that these gentlemen of the extreme right have left the Salvadoran people. Now they want to return! They are complaining about an unstable economy. Yes, there is an unstable economy, but one caused by them, one created by these 50 years of usurping all the country's wealth, of taking the money out of the fatherland.

They say that there is a power vacuum. Yes, because the country's values have been destroyed; because the country no longer has social order; and because they have abused power. Here anyone could be imprisoned for stealing a cow. But it was also easy for those who had money or power to obtain their release. That is the [word indistinct], the heritage that they have left the fatherland.

This heritage has continued deteriorating until it has reached the situation we are living today, in which there is an uncontrollable crisis. Because of this, the armed forces carried out the coup d'etat and [word indistinct] to say: Enough of this! It is necessary to change things and that is why we, the Christian Democrats, have to work to change this difficult (?situation) and to give the people an opportunity to have a path to peace and freedom.

This process has been underway and in this year we have achieved things that no other government in this country's history ever achieved: Social changes have opened new paths to a new society. The agrarian reform has allowed thousands of peasants the opportunity to work their own land, and this is the most important support that this new society is going to have. New owners are going to be created. Peasants, who will now be owners of their land, will be producing, generating wealth in the country. They will create [word indistinct] for the sale and purchase of products which will generate more commerce and more industry.

This is our aim and [words indistinct] the testimony of the peasants, because it is precisely they who are producing in the country. They are the ones who are producing [words indistinct] because they are working from sunrise to sunset, for themselves and not for someone else to exploit them. This is the path we are seeking--a path of peace.

In the international field this government has achieved, in 12 months, what no other government has achieved in 10 years. We have managed to sign a peace treaty with Honduras. Now we want peace in El Salvador. We want internal peace, we want to establish order in the fatherland. We want a society in which everyone understands what social discipline is. This internal peace can only be achieved when the people are aware of their responsibilities, when those who govern understand that they are at the service of the people, and when those who are governed understand that they have to work jointly with their government to face the problems that arise.

This is the peace which we all seek. The people have understood this well and are seeking this peace. The people have begun by rejecting the violence. That is why the extreme left has lost all possibility of an insurrection, because an insurrection cannot be accomplished without the people's support. The left has lost all possibility of garnering the people's support.

In addition, however, the people--that great majority of the people who are listening to me--want peace and have expressed their desire. They have expressed it in many obvious ways. We have toured the country and in each town, in each department, the people have welcomed us. Everyone has seen this in the newspapers and also on television.

Whenever I ask the people: Do you want violence? They reply: No, we don't want violence. When I say all of you who want peace raise your hands, all of them raise their hands because the country wants peace; the country rejects violence.

The country proved this at the fair. Although the general manager was murdered, the people were not intimidated and attended the fair. Those who were going to work there went out to work. Those who were going to make purchases went to visit and purchase. That is an indication of the popular will.

We have also had other examples, like the festivities in August: the Feast of St Anne and now the carnival in San Miguel. There have been [words indistinct] at the soccer games, and just 2 or 3 days ago, there was the splendid gathering of more than 50,000 persons at the stadium to pray for peace.

This is the battle that we Salvadorans have to fight. It is a battle which will be won by working. We will gain the awareness of each one's responsibilities and of the role we have to play in this society. We will win by confronting [words indistinct] with faith and hope, with the hope that we will soon overcome.

In this crisis of violence we are all very concerned because with each passing day the extreme left is increasing its violent actions and the extreme right is now as criminal and as [word indistinct] as the former (?agents) of death and murder.

I am sure, however, that the Salvadoran people understand that in this crisis society in which we are living, only the Salvadorans, only the Salvadoran people who are aware that we have to work [words indistinct]. Little by little we are going to weaken the possibilities of the two extremes and we are all going to converge on the great path of the center, isolating the left and the right so that then we can resolve our problems.

We have problems. Of course we do. But I have faith in my people. I am certain that the people have hopes, that we can always march forward. I believe it is necessary to call on the extreme right, on those people who are thinking about coups d'etat, those people who believe that by creating guerrilla groups such as the White Warriors Union or the White Hand or the Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez group they can solve problems. They have to understand that the only thing accomplished is the further injury to the country and that is why the Salvadoran people repudiate it.

So, I am clearly stating here that the Salvadoran Government and army repudiate such actions by all those groups that are trying to promote violence. According to them, they are fighting communism, but they do not realize that the only thing they are doing is strengthening the extremist sectors. And I think it is fitting to ask them to think things over and realize that they are mistaken, that the way to solve problems if for all of us to work together. Social conflicts are not solved with gunfire or killing or bloodshed, but by exchanging views, by votes, through a process in which each Salvadoran can express his will and decide our country's destiny.

It is fitting to call on the extreme left to understand that it cannot continue to put obstacles in the way of the revolutionary process which is making profound structural changes: consolidating land reform to turn land over to the peasantry, strengthening the groundwork for a new society, taking banking and foreign trade away from the extreme right, because this is the way to take away the economic power with which they mistreat the people.

Now the government is making these revolutionary, popular reforms which the extreme left cannot deny. Since it cannot deny them it is making the historic error of obstructing these changes and strengthening the extreme right which will only result in confrontations between the extreme right and the extreme left which not only cause death and bloodshed, but also produce no national solution.

I think it is important to call on the armed forces, all its leaders, officers, soldiers and those armed forces sectors which work in the territory so that we can work together in the pursuit of peace so that, as the armed forces proclamation set forth, the army will be aware of the situation. It is aware that the structure should change. It firmly supports social changes and it is strengthening the possibility of a democratic course. Therefore, the call to the armed forces is important because they should not be duped. They should strengthen the institution because a united armed forces is the only one that can help the people march forward.

We need an army aware of what authority means, an army united under a single command, with a single concept, not allowing various actions contrary to the fundamental concept of the armed institution. This is important because with confidence and faith the Salvadoran people, together with the army--a courageous, hard-working, helpful army--will therefore tackle the problems that arise and will find the way to peace.

Finally, I appeal to the Salvadoran people to continue struggling, to work and tomorrow when we are all somewhat worried. I say to you: Let's not worry, let's get to work and let no call be made for strikes or stoppages because those things hurt the country. Let's work for the good of the nation. Let's continue working. I am certain the people will respond well. Thus, we will show the whole world that it is mistaken, because one of the things that we must not forget is that the country is waging two wars: the internal war and a war for an image--the international war.

I think none of us is unaware of how the world views us, what it is saying about us. Therefore, let's all try to avoid such things. Let's try to take specific actions that show the will of the people. Let's work so that the image of El Salvador will be the real image of Salvadorans, the image of a hard-working people, a struggling nation, a nation that does not want violence, a nation that wants peace.

I ask all Salvadorans to pray for that peace. Let us ask Almighty God to give us strength, to help us make major decisions so that each of us Salvadorans, with faith in God and self-confidence, can carry out the commitment which is the building of a new revolutionary society for the people and with the warmth of the people, a new society where there will be freedom, where there will be no hatred but only that which is based on love. Therefore, with a prayer, asking God to help us, I say goodbye to you, Salvadorans, and I say thank you and good night.

COUNTERGUERRILLA 'PREVENTIVE COMBAT SYSTEM' SET UP

PA040136 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 3 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] An army spokesman said today that special units of the armed forces and the security corps, controlled by unified commands, have set up a preventive combat system to counteract any insurrection attempt supported by mercenaries. This system has been established in the San Salvador metropolitan area and in the rest of the country.

For its part, the Salvadoran Air Force has been given special equipment to detect the presence of foreign planes flying over Salvadoran territory because military intelligence has learned that hundreds of mercenary parachutists would be dropped in today to reinforce the country's rural guerrillas.

It was also reported that the OAS has notified the junta about the possibility of sending more observers in order to establish a neutral presence in our national territory, especially along the border areas, to check on any violations.

The same source explained that the armed forces and the security corps are alert for any outbreaks of insurrection because military intelligence and other complementary systems of the army have learned that mercenaries arrived to support the local extremists in what they have called "the final offensive." It was noted that according to the information received the mercenaries are coming from Nicaragua and Panama.

In conclusion, it was reported that a special control has been established to detect the movement of war materiel meant for urban guerrilla groups.

CITIZENS REPORT PARACHUTISTS IN BAJO LEMPA

PA040122 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 3 Dec 80 p 3, 22

[Text] Residents of Bajo Lempa have told authorities in Usulutan, La Paz and San Vicente Departments that many parachutists are being dropped into that area everyday. These residents said that the parachutists quickly go into the woods after they are dropped. It is suspected that they are mercenaries since these are not military maneuvers by the regular army.

The military forces in these departments are investigating this situation at the request of the armed forces high command.

Residents of areas near Jiquilisco, San Agustin and Puerto el Triunfo in Usulutan Department; Zacatecoluca, La Herrandura, Rosario de la Paz and Rosario de Mora in La Paz Department, and the regions in Bajo Lempa in San Vicente Department have informed authorities in their jurisdictions and these in turn informed the armed forces high command. Therefore, "it was proven that they were not Salvadoran parachutists who have been arriving to join extremeist groups, but mercenaries."

Many of these parachutists have died in clashes in Tecoluca, at the foot of San Vicente Volcano and in other places in the southern area of the country.

Yesterday official sources said that the army continues to comb the nation searching for mercenaries.

FMLN LEADERS 'WILLING TO LISTEN' TO ALL OPINIONS

PA040236 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 2 Dec 80 pp 2, 42

[Text] Salvador Cayetano Carpio, Shafick Jorge Handal, Joaquin Villalobos and Ferman Cienfuegos, leaders of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], have said that they are willing to listen to the opinion of all people, organizations and institutions that want peace, liberty, independence and social justice.

In a communique delivered to this newspaper yesterday, the leftist leaders said that they are willing to listen to the opinions of all "even if they are not affiliated with the FMLN or the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR]."

"We respect your ideas and opinions. The political behavior of the revolutionary and democratic goverrnment will be based on the synthesis of the various ideas, opinions and interests of the country's progressive forces and they will all be respected," they said.

The communique condemend the killing of the FDR leaders.

The leftist leaders said that "the only way to solve the country's crisis is the establishment of the democratic and revolutionary government advocated by these leaders."

In the communique they said that their forces are preparing and obtaining more weapons. They added that they are positioning their strategic military units in various parts of the country, refining their struggle plans and intensifying their communications with the people to train them and incorporate them into decisive actions.

The communique said that Enrique Alvarez Cordoba, Enrique Escobar Barrera, Juan Chacon, Manuel Franco, Humberto Mendoza and Doroteo Hernandez were distinguished elements "of these valuable social forces that will own the future."

BUS OWNERS ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCES 4 DEC STRIKES

PA040242 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1850 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The Salvadoran Bus Owners Association [AEAS] held a news conference today to state its stand on the burning of buses and to announce a general strike for 4 December. In this news conference, AEAS repudiated last week's killing of the leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] who will be buried tomorrow. In reading an AEAS communique, a spokesman said we express our solidarity with the Salvadoran people in their grief and their aspirations. This communique urges the people to be more understanding and to not burn the buses.

HONDURAS

ECONOMY MINISTER ON SALVADORAN TRADE TALKS

PA031615 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1734 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] With regard to commercial relations between Honduras and El Salvador, Economy and Commerce Minister Ruben Mondragon said that after 10 December negotiations will begin between working groups. Officials of that neighboring country have already submitted a list of products which they wish to send to Honduras, the minister said, and he added that Honduras has also prepared a similar list.

Mondragon explained that the list of Salvadoran items will have to be studied carefully. He also said that since consultations are underway with Honduran private enterprise, it will be up to that sector to determine if they can compete with these products. Otherwise, he noted, in some cases it will be necessary to establish quotas in order to maintain the status quo on the Honduran domestic market.

BANKING OFFICIAL FAVORS CURRENCY RESTRICTONS

PA031425 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1738 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The president of the Honduran Association of Banking Institutions [Asociacion Hondurena de Instituciones Bancarias], AHIBA, Rolando del Cid, yesterday described the restrictions which were recently placed on free currency exchange by the Honduran Central Bank as beneficial.

Del Cid said the measures which were adopted are a method of protecting our country's balance of payments, which have been affected by a drop in international reserves. These measures seek to maintain the reserves and will contribute to a stabilization of the currency loss problem until better prices can be obtained on the international coffee market and the sugar harvest is completed.

Del Cid explained that the Central Bank decisions in no way affect the traditional Honduran policy of free exchange. A few years ago, he noted, especially in 1974 after Hurricane Fifi, the Central Bank adopted similar measures and that did not affect our freedom of exchange.

This does not obstruct commercial activities either because the effect of the measures is not definitive; we consider such restrictions to be transitory, he added.

Referring to the possibility that this would encourage a currency exchange black market, Rolando del Cid pointed out that he did not believe this might occur because the decisions are soft and the Central Bank will allow the withdrawal of as much as $5,000 in currency in cases which are justified ahead of time.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE URGED TO ASSIST ECONOMY

PA031935 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] The country's private sector must redouble its efforts to increase national production and thereby partially solve the economic problems the country might face, engineer Fernando Larxizabal, president of the Honduran Private Enterprise Council has stated.

The business leader said that these efforts must be aimed at all the productive sectors, but mainly at the agricultural and industrial sectors in order to generate foreign exchange and to produce enough food for the national market and, if possible, for export.

In a nationalistic spirit, Lardizabal said that we must all seek unity on all fronts, especially in improving the country's economic situation. He asked everyone to implement austerity measures and to avoid unnecessary expenses that reduce our cash on hand.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA MEMBER CRUZ ADDRESSES BUSINESS GROUP

PA031500 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Nov 80 p 1, 13

[Excerpts] Arturo J. Cruz, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, held a meeting Friday afternoon with members of the new National Association of Business Administrators [Colegio Nacional de Administradores de Empresas--CONAE] on the ninth floor of the Intercontinental Hotel to exchange opinions and to discuss certain concerns which dominate national and international opinion.

We hereby present Arturo J. Cruz' speech to the CONAE members:

Good afternoon, companeros of CONAE.

When I hear the phrase national reconstruction junta, I understand the huge responsibility borne by the members of this group within the political and administrative structure of the Nicaraguan revolution.

This responsibility not only compels a member of this group to dedicate his scant technical knowledge to fulfill his duties within this organization in the most direct manner, but also to fulfill a still greater moral responsibility.

I would say that this responsibility is of a deeply moral nature.

We are a deeply indebted country and we are all aware of the fact that we face serious economic problems, but that they can be solved if we all work together.

It has frequently been said that the 1980 economic reactivation program has failed. It is said that we have not reached our production goals and that there are a number of shortcomings.

Inflation is mentioned and it is said that the people's property concerns are not efficiently run.

Precisely yesterday we had three world bank economists for lunch at the government house, including the bank's top economist. The officials of this reputable international organization said that they are really surprised at how much we have advanced in 15 months. They said that in similar instances--I say similar because it is very difficult to find one exactly alike--they had not been able to advance to the extent that we have in the 15 or 16 months of our regime.

The revolutionary government has always humbly admitted its failings and mistakes. It also admits that there is great room for improvement to attain better results.

We all know, especially you present here, that we shall face difficult situations in 1981. That is to say, our foreign dependency continues to be considerable and we are going to have close margins in our balance of payments.

We are going to have to make great efforts in the fiscal area to obtain adequate revenues, greater than the existing ones, without introducing any fiscal reforms.

We are also going to have a great discipline in order to keep state expenses at reasonable levels.

Within the political panorama a situation has emerged which has caused many comments: This is the new U.S. administration. The Republican candidate triumphed and he will be sworn-in in January.

Much speculation has been made on the consequences of this change in the U.S. administration for the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

I think that it is perfectly logical and perfectly valid to think along these lines. What I do find hard to understand as a Nicaraguan citizen is the attempt to use this U.S. political situation to hamper the revolutionary process in Nicaragua.

After I assumed this post, I commented during my first news conference on some statements made by an outstanding South American statesman, Clodomiro Tomisch, who said: The Nicaraguan revolution is a precious experiment that can serve as a model for a Latin America which becomes more revolutionary day by day. I believe that this model must not be hampered but channeled, he said.

As you are aware, the revolutionary vanguard has allowed a climate in which ideas are freely expressed. It is true that some measures have been taken according to circumstances, such as some control in the dissemination of news. In this case, I want to emphasize the fact that we are in a state of emergency and that all too frequently we forget this.

Regarding our economic situation, it is a fact accepted by all international organizations such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the International Development Bank and the Central American Bank of Economic Integration, BCIE, the representatives of international cooperation agencies and by friendly governments, that it will take us several years to recuperate completely.

This has been said by the enemies of the revolution. This is perfectly legal, and by the way the right to dissent will never be denied by the revolutionary government.

It will not be crushed, even if there is a climate of strong criticism which we admit.

However, what we demand is that they recall, as I said, that we are living in a postwar period, almost in a state of war, I would say.

In 1981 we shall attain an economic growth that will in some way be counterproductive, because we will have recovered to a level, only in relative terms. We must recall that we are starting from a precarious base. We have met difficulties with some international organizations granting funds which are essential for the 1981 economic reactivation programs and for the reconstruction during the next 5 years.

The renegotiation of the foreign debt, that is to say, the commitments of the central government and its agencies with foreign commercial banks, gives us a breathing spell. To a large extent, it eases pressures on our balance of payments. Now that we have programmed payments, we are facing a more suitable economic situation.

We are going to complete the negotiations concerning bilateral debts soon. We are shortly going to begin the negotiation of the nationalized banks and private concerns with creditors abroad.

This will happen if we can do it in conditions similar to the negotiation of the public debt with the banks. It would not place us in a very comfortable situation, but one suitable for the challenge before us.

If there is no economic reactivation, there will be no change toward a more just society which we all want. We all know this.

If there is no economic production, we will not have the means to carry out the revolution's social projects, or even its political projects. We have repeatedly said this.

Therefore, I believe that every Nicaraguan, with his heart in the right place, should make a simple reflection: All of us, regardless of our ideology or attitude toward the revolutionary process have the sacred obligation to contribute to social peace which guarantees economic production.

Likewise, we must all present a united front before any attempt at foreign intervention in our country's domestic affairs.

Finally, I want to remind you of something: To the extent that we maintain national unity and guarantee political plurality, and to the extent that we maintain our country nonaligned as is the intention of the revolutionary leadership, no one, absolutely no one, will have the moral force, no matter how powerful he may be, to intervene in the process of the people's Sandinist revolution.

CDS EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH SALVADORAN GUERRILLAS

PA040233 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Message from the national executive committee of the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] entitled: "We Cannot Remain Indifferent When Faced With the Drama Being Endured by Our Salvadoran Brothers," dated 2 December]

[Excerpts] What is happening in the sister republic of El Salvador cannot be ignored by the revolutionary awareness of the Nicaraguan people.

The Sandinist Defense Committees state our solidarity with the noble cause of the Salvadoran people. We state our support for the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front in its struggle to rescue the brotherly Salvadoran people from the terror in which the forces of darkness have pushed them.

We are aware of the fact that revolutionary unity is the logical path of cohesion that eventually will lead to the triumph of the revolution of the Salvadoran people.

Before our people and the whole world we denounce the systematic aggression being carried out against the Salvadoran people by a decadent and criminal oligarchy acting in collaboration with imperialism. We denounce the Honduran-Salvadoran peace treaty blessed by imperialism because it is nothing but a situation that allows the genocidal armies of those two countries to intervene in Salvadoran territory in an attempt to destroy the heroic and revolutionary guerrilla of El Salvador.

No one, however, can fight history. The Salvadoran revolutionary process is taking place. Long live the brotherly Salvadoran people. Long live the revolutionary unity of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. Nicaragua won and El Salvador shall also win.

PEMEX DIRECTOR ARRIVES IN HAVANA FOR TALKS

FL040142 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Eng Jorge Diaz Serrano, director of Mexican Petroleum [Pemex], arrived this afternoon in Havana at the head of a delegation invited by the Basic Industry Ministry. The Mexican delegation was received at Jose Marti International Airport in Rancho Boyeros by Council of Ministers Vice President Joel Domenech and vice ministers of basic industry.

Upon arrival, Jorge Diaz Serrano expressed satisfaction at again being in Cuba to continue the talks initiated on the occasion of his visit to our country with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo. He went on to express the great affection he feels for Cuba. For his part, Joel Domenech expressed his satisfaction in receiving in our country the delegation from the land of Benito Juarez. He told them that they could feel at home in Cuba.

Later, the Mexican delegation visited the Basic Industry Ministry to begin official talks. Present at the talks for the Cuban side were Joel Domenech, vice president of the Council of Ministers, Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and vice ministers of basic industry.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION AGENDA REPORTED

FL032248 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] An important draft bill for protection of the environment and rational use of natural resources will be examined by the People's Government National Assembly at its second 1980 session secheduled for 26 December at the Palace of Conventions. The session's agenda includes the 1981-85 5-Year Plan and the draft bill on the single economic and social development plan of the state for next year. The deputies also will ratify decree-laws. Reports on international activities of the country's maximum government organ and from the Council of State will be read.

RESOLVE OF SALVADORAN LEFT, JUNTA'S ACTIONS VIEWED

PA040415 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 3 Dec 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The struggle of the people against oppression and for liberty is not free of sacrifices, difficulties, danger and even momentary setbacks. However, when the decision to fight if firm, man will generate extraordinary forces. Setbacks are then turned into victories and each martyr of the struggle is replaced by hundreds of new revolutionary soldiers.

What we have just stated is easy to see in the case of El Salvador where, with unique heroism, a valiant people are facing a bloody military-Christian Democratic tyranny backed in all aspects by the U.S. Government and supported also by the Governments of Venezuela, Honduras and Guatemala.

The difficulties and risks of the struggle are well known to the Salvadoran patriots. Their decision to continue the struggle to its final consequences is also well known. The Salvadoran people have reacted with this spirit to the treacherous assassination of six of the most important leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], a crime for which the military-Christian Democratic junta is completely responsible.

The FDR and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], vanguards of the Salvadoran people, have stated that these killings have strengthened the resolve to march to a popular victory.

A FMLN communique notes that the brutal assassinations, although painful, will not stop the people and their vanguard in the preparation and execution of the decisive battles for victory.

The FDR has stated that this new provocation by the U.S. Government and the military-Christian Democratic junta has shaken the democratic awareness of the whole world and has further angered the Salvadoran people. An FDR statement notes that this collective crime once again unmasks the regime in its effort to appear neutral in the face of the struggle between the extreme left and right.

The document notes: What is really happening is that there is a confrontation between an entire nation and a government that represents a regime suffering a total crisis and wanting to prolong the agony by killings and massacres.

The document adds: What the military-Christian Democratic junta is really facing is its political failure and the junta is crumbling. For this reason it is resorting to the physical elimination of the FDR leaders, believing in vain that this way they will deprive this coalition of popular forces of leadership and paralyze the struggle of the people, which is what they tried on other occasions when they murdered Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero and the rector of the University of El Salvador, Felix Ulloa.

After noting that nothing and no one can block the way to the installation of a democratic and revolutionary government in El Salvador, the FDR promises the Salvadoran people and all the people of the world that it will not shed tears for the six new martyrs of the fatherland and that, instead, it will pick up their banners of struggle and increase the struggle and strengthen the decision to march united to a definite victory.

CUBAN LEADERS GREET SRV ON 20TH ANNIVERSARY

OW011546 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 1--President Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, today sent his fraternal greetings of solidarity to Vietnamese leaders on the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

In his message to Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Acting President Hguyen Huu Tho and Premier Pham Van Dong, President Castro said:

"Over the last 20 years, the relations in all fields between Cuba and Vietnam have constantly developed and consolidated. The Cuban people are proud of the Vietnamese people, one of their closest comrades-in-arms who have made excellent contributions to the cause of national liberation and the defence of dignity of all peoples the world over.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam at present is confronted with difficulties in rebuilding the country, and building socialism, while at the same time having to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity against the Chinese expansionists' continual threats, encroachments and aggression, and fulfilling its international obligations. I would like to reaffirm the unshakeable solidarity of our people, party and government with your cause.

On this significant anniversary, I wish that the friendship and militant solidarity between Cuba and Vietnam based on the common ideological foundation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will continue to develop to the benefit of our two countries, thus contributing to the victory of peace, national liberation and socialism throughout the world."

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has also sent his greetings to his Vietnamese counterpart, Nguyen Co Thach.

BARBADOS

BAHAMAS SEEKS ASSISTANCE IN SKILLS PROGRAM

FL031445 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 28 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpt] The Bahamas Government is looking to Barbados for technical assistance in setting up a skills program, especially in the line of handicraft.

This was disclosed yesterday by Mr Darrell Rolle, the minister of education and culture of the Bahamas, who is currently in Barbados to study this country's skills training program.

Yesterday, he toured the Industrial Development Corporation's (IDC) handicraft division at Pelican Village, and was greatly impressed with what he saw.

The minister said that Barbados is recognised as having one of the most developed industrial programs in the region, and his government was interested in learning how to go about establishing a similar program. He said that it was time for Third World countries to realize that there was a lot to learn from one another, and that foreign technologies only succeed when the foreign experts are around. He said that it was time that "we found our own answers to regional problems."

Mr Rolle said that due to a serious shortage of trained skilled instructors, his government was finding it very difficult to carry on its planned technical education program, and Barbados might be able to assist them in this respect.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

RADIO HAVANA INTERVIEWS COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

PA040315 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Radio Havana telephone interview with the secretary general of the Communist Party of the Dominican Republic, Narciso Isaconde; no date given--recorded]

[Text] Asked about the murder of six prominent FDR leaders in El Salvador, Isaconde said: [begin recording] The murder of the Salvadoran revolutionary leaders is a criminal deed, condemned by the democratic public opinion of the Dominican Republic. It clearly shows the methods being used by the Christian Democratic junta in El Salvador. It indicates that El Salvador is in a state of civil war; that the revolutionaries have no other alternative than armed struggle to defeat the fascist reaction unleashed against them. We trust that this crime, which has shaken the conscience of the Salvadoran people, will produce new and more vigorous answers on the part of the revolutionary forces organized within the Revolutionary Democratic Front. [end recording]

Narciso Isaconde, who will head the delegation of Dominican communists invited to attend the second congress of the Cuban Communist Party, said in reference to that important conclave. [Begin recording] There is no doubt that the second congress of the Cuban Communist Party is of great importance as it takes place precisely 5 years after the organization of the first congress. It will be, therefore, a balance of the achievements of and problems facing the Cuban revolution. [end recording]

HAITI

JAMAICA REPORTS ARRESTS, SITUATION IN HAITI

FL030057 Kingston Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] The streets of Port-au-Prince, Haiti, are reported to be deserted after the spate of arrests of journalists and politicians who opposed President Jean-Claude Duvalier's regime.

Haitian newspapers are being silent about the arrests and one radio station was taken over and closed down by the government.

The 28-year old president for life, Jean-Claude Duvalier, is known to be increasingly worried about internal criticism of the corruption in his regime.

Reports said this latest series of arrests, which may have risen to 100, is a sign that he means to allow the opposition no voice whatsoever.

FIVE PEOPLE EXPELLED, SENT TO UNITED STATES

PA040221 Paris AFP in English 0013 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Port-au-Prince, Haiti, 4 Dec (AFP)--Five more people, four of them journalists, were expelled from this Caribbean island on Wednesday in the wake of a wave of arrests by Haitian authorities.

The five, who were sent to the United States, were Elsie Etheart of Radio Metropole, Richard Brisson of Radio Haiti-Inter, Pierre Clitandre and Jean-Robert Herard of the weekly LE PETIT SAMEDI SOIR, and Nicole Magloire, a pediatrician holding Canadian citizenship.

Four other Haitians who had been arrested in the dragnet, which started last Friday, were shipped off to the United States on Tuesday.

In connection with the detentions, Haitian authorities have made statements about "national and international agitators" and a "communist plot linked to the media."

In another development, the Haitian Government called for a "colossal" demonstration today in support of President-for-life Jean-Claude Duvalier. A communique said crowds would turn out on the grounds of the presidential palace "to bear eloquent witness to the Haitian people's unconditional attachment to their leader."

JAMAICA

MANLEY SAYS HE HAS NO INTENTION OF LEAVING

FL031450 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 28 Nov 80 p 1

[GLEANER political reporter dispatch]

[Text] Opposition leader Michael Manley has stated that he has no intention of leaving Jamaica, and said "there was no job that anyone could offer him anywhere that would induce him to leave Jamaica."

Mr Manley stated this shortly after his return home late Wednesday night, in answer to speculation about his political future as a result of a report coming out of Toronto last week.

The report said that Mr Manley had gone to Canada in connection with a proposal for his candidacy for a fellowship from the international development research center. A fellowship of the type, it was said, would provide a 12-month sabbatical for 'study and reflection on international development.' The opposition leader did not deny that he had been offered the fellowship, but was emphatic in his insistence on his intention to remain in Jamaica.

So far as his leadership of the People's National Party was concerned, Mr Manley said the party at a recent meeting had endorsed his continuing as leader and as leader of the opposition.

During his absence of two weeks, Mr Manley visited Rome, where he held audience with Pope John Paul. He attended a meeting of Socialist International in Madrid, where he was returned as a vice-president. From Madrid, Mr Manley went to London, and then to Ottawa on what he described as party business. He returned home via New York.